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MARCH 7.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Forty-six members present.

A paper entitled "On Pachnolite and Thomsenolite," by Geo. Aug. Koenig, Ph.D., was presented for publication.

On Pre-historic Relics.—Prof. HALDEMAN exhibited some pre-historic antiquities, part of a collection he had recently disinterred from a recess in a cliff at his residence on the Susquehanna. The remains include about 200 fragments of pottery, 150 stone arrow-heads, together with stone chisels, tomahawks, mallets, flake knives, broken pebbles, and chips left from the manufacture of arrows, and fragments of bones of various animals. They occurred in a rich, black mould, thirty inches deep, and from the decomposed condition of some of the arrows and chisels, we may presume that the retreat was occupied for not less than two thousand years, but not within the last two hundred, as no articles of European trade were found, such as glass beads and objects of iron, which occur in the Indian graves of the vicinity, and which could be procured at the mouth of the Susquehanna as early as 1631. The discovery is important from the number of objects found in a definite locality.

MARCH 14.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Thirty-seven members present.

Additional Note on the Spanish Moss—Tillandsia usneoides.—Referring to some recent remarks before the Academy, Mr. THOS. MEEHAN said the *Tillandsia usneoides* was an epiphyte and not a parasite, as stated by Elliott in his botany, and it increased by small pieces blowing from tree to tree, and very rarely by seeds.

In a recent visit to an old orange orchard on the shores of Lake Ponchartrain, seven miles below New Orleans, where the increasing level of the waters of the lake had made a subsoil too wet for the trees, and thus caused a large proportion of them to be in a dead or dying condition, he had had an excellent opportunity to study within eye reach the development and propagation of the *Tillandsia*. As before stated, nearly all the increase was from the scattered pieces of the plant, which attached itself by twisting of the branches or leaves, and then went on increasing its growth